

## REMARKS

This paper is in response to the Office Action of September 6, 2005. The Office Action was non-final and the Examiner considered our filing of an RCE dated June 24, 2005.

Claims 1-14 and 26-29 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Fields et al., US 6,338,059 ("Fields"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Applicants have again studied the teachings of Fields, with an emphasis toward the specific sections identified by the Examiner in the Office Action. Specifically, the Examiner is pointing to column 4, lines 23-37. This section is reproduced below:

FIG. 2 shows the user interface in one preferred embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the word 61 is selected from a web page 63 at a hosting web server. The hosting web server *acting as a proxy server* to the requesting client browser makes the search request to a content provider web server, in the figure an Internet commercial site. The hosting server "recasts" the information to a "native" format so that it appears as though the search results originated at the hosting site.

The hosting server extracts the relevant set of content elements from the web page from the web content provider site and plugs the elements into a template having the format, font and navigational element of the hosting site to create the "recast page" 65. Thus, the invention can be implemented as proxy server as well as the modifications to the client browser.

The Examiner's direction to this section of Fields is appreciated. As noted, a user working at a client may select a word 61. Selection of a word, as is it is taught, requires that a word be present at the client to select. The "word," in Fields' teachings, is a link, such as a URL link. URL links provide an address to specific pages or content. Fields' teachings simply allow a user to select text or images, and then establish a link to another page or data. See column 3. As noted in col. 3, lines 23-26, "[r]ather than being required to enter a new URL and therefore web context, *manually enter in search terms* and await the result, the user can select text within the page itself to initiate the search." Understanding this context, the Applicants submit that users are being taught to *not* enter search terms, but simply select some text item or image and then define a URL or address to which the new link will refer once selected. Referring back to the teachings in column 4, the teachings of Fields will then extracts the relevant set of content elements and plug plugs the elements into a template.

The independent claims have been amended, to make more clear that which the Applicants believe is patentable over the cited art. Specifically noting that a predetermined rule is used to examine attributes of the *search request itself*. The examination is done to ascertain if the search request can provide information regarding any one of *when, where, why, who, what* or *how* descriptive elements. The claims also recite integrating the descriptive elements obtained from the examination of the request itself into the Web page. Support for this amendment can be found at page 19, lines 18-24, of the as-filed application. Fields does not teach the examination of attributes of the search request itself. In fact, Fields discourages one skilled in the art from considering such examination, Fields would rather not enter search terms. Fields is about selecting some preexisting text or image, and then assigning that selection to some specific commercial website. In Fig. 3 of Fields, the teaching is to *click* on the word, e.g., word 61, and then refer to some commercial website. From that website, relevant set of content elements are extracted and plugged into a recast page.

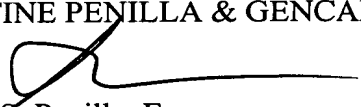
However, the relevant set of content elements can only be related to the previously defined link (e.g., word 61). Fields does not teach ascertaining if a search result can provide information regarding any one of *when, where, why, who, what* or *how* descriptive elements. In Fields, once the relevant set of content elements are extracted, they are simply *plugged* into a recast page. There is not teaching or suggestion to further analyze the search result. And, because Fields does not teach to analyze the search request, Fields could not teach to integrate the descriptive elements obtained from the examination of the request itself into the Web page. The Applicants therefore request that the Examiner withdraw the Section 102 rejection of the independent claims.

For at least these reasons, the Applicants submit that the new amended claims are patentable over Fields. The dependent claims, which depend directly or indirectly from the amended independent claims, are submitted to be patentable over Fields for at least the same reasons noted above. Accordingly, the Applicants request that the Examiner withdraw the Section 102 rejection over the dependent claims.

A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present amendment, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (408) 749-6903. If any other fees are due in connection with filing this amendment, the Commissioner is also authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-0805 (Order No SONYP012). A duplicate copy of the transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,  
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